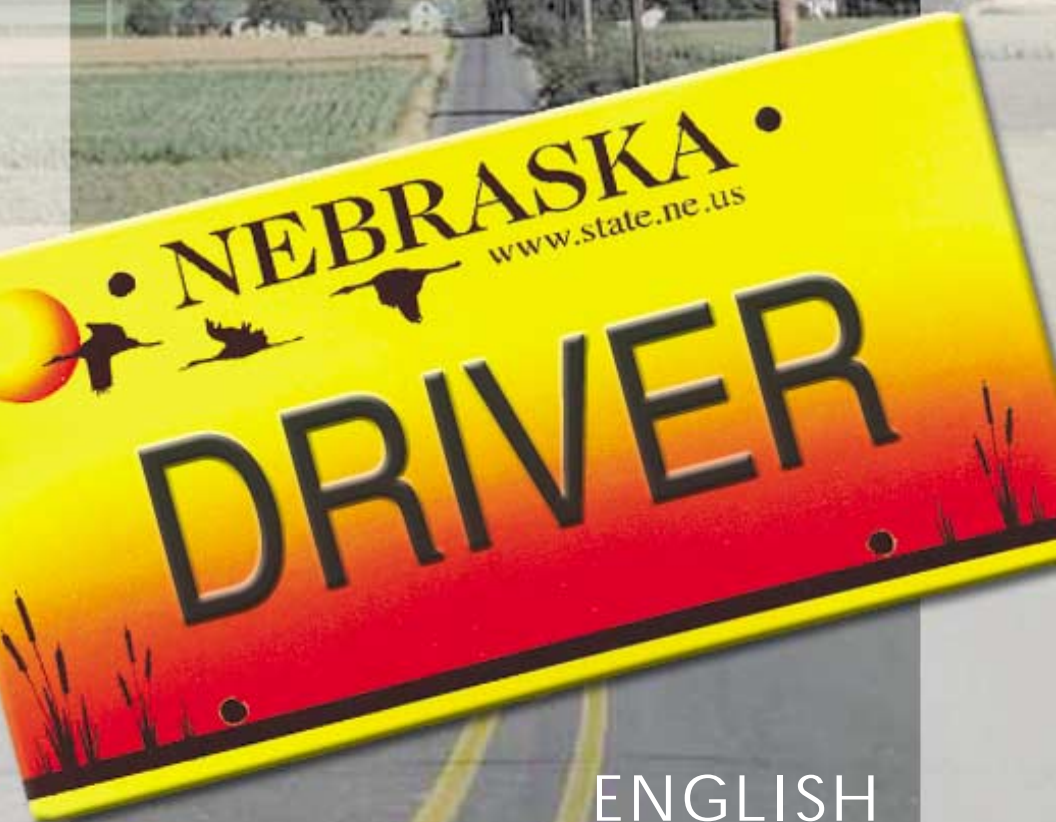


NEBRASKA Driver's Manual



ENGLISH

STATE OF NEBRASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
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Mike Johanns
Governor

Dear Fellow Drivers:

Thank you for taking the time to review the Nebraska Driver's Manual. The information in this booklet is designed to help you study for the driver's license tests and we know that you will find it useful.

By reviewing the information in this manual, you will not only increase your chances of passing the driver's test, you will learn more about safety on our roadways. Nebraska is a large state and travel is common. However, increased traffic also means higher accident rates. By following the laws of the road, you will greatly reduce the likelihood that you will be in an accident.

We wish you safe travels as you drive the many beautiful roadways in this "Nebraska United." Also, we urge you to review the information in this manual from time to time and help make our roadways safer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Johanns". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being the most prominent.

Mike Johanns
Governor

Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles

MISSION STATEMENT

To promote public safety through education and the regulation of drivers and motor vehicles, and to collect revenues that provide resources for state and local government operations.

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VISION STATEMENT

Exceptional service delivered by knowledgeable people with integrity, enthusiasm and respect.

DMV TIPS

- If you received a Renewal Notice from the DMV, please update it and present it to Examining Staff when renewing.
- If you didn't receive a Renewal Notice, complete the Data Form (found in the center-fold of this manual). Present it to Examining Staff when making application for a license, permit or State Identification Card.
- Make sure that you have appropriate proof of identification documents (refer to Section 1-C1 of this manual).
- Proof of social security number is required for all first time and renewal applications (refer to Section 1-C2 of this manual).
- Take the time to carefully review this manual. Over 60% of first time applicants fail the written test.
- Take full advantage of your renewal period.
- Avoid peak busy times at the exam offices, which are 1) after 3:00 p.m. each work day, 2) when schools are not in session, and 3) the day before and after a holiday.

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SECTION 1

Nebraska License to Drive

1A Who Must Have a Nebraska License

- ◆ Any Nebraska resident who operates a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of Nebraska must have a license.
- ◆ Any new resident with a valid license from another state must obtain a Nebraska license within 30 days.

1B Types of Permits and Licenses

1B-1 Farm Husbandry Permits (Special and Temporary)

- ◆ A Farm Husbandry Permit authorizes the operation of farm husbandry equipment. Farm husbandry equipment is defined as off road vehicles designed for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry.
- ◆ **Minimum Age:** 13 if you live on a farm or 14 if employed on a farm for compensation.
- ◆ **Testing:** Temporary: none; Special: vision, written and drive tests.
- ◆ **Expiration:** Temporary; six months from date of issuance; Special: 16th birthday.
- ◆ Temporary Permits are non-renewable.

1B-2 Learner's Permit – Type LPE

This permit is issued for the purpose of allowing a student to legally practice driving for a School Permit.

***NOTE:** Individuals applying for a LPE must be eligible for a School Permit and meet all School Permit criteria.*

- ◆ **Minimum Age:** 14. May not apply before the 14th birthday.
- ◆ Must be accompanied by a licensed motor vehicle driver who occupies the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator within visual contact. *Note: Such licensed motor vehicle or motorcycle operator shall be at least 21 years of age and licensed by this state or another state.*
- ◆ **Testing:** Vision.
- ◆ **Expiration:** Two months following the date of issuance.

1B-3 School Permit

A School Permit authorizes the holder to drive a motor vehicle, moped or motorcycle to and from where he or she attends school by the nearest highway from his or her place of residence if such person lives a distance of one and one half miles or more from such school and either resides outside a city of the metropolitan, primary, or first class (5,000 or more people) or attends a school which is outside a city of the metropolitan, primary, or first class (5,000 or more people). A school permit shall be used for the sole purpose of transporting such person or any family member who

resides with such person to attend school, except that the holder of the permit may drive under the personal supervision of a licensed driver. Such licensed operator shall be at least 21 years of age and licensed by this state or another state and shall actually occupy the seat beside the permit holder. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is within visual contact and at least 21 years of age.

- ◆ **Minimum Age:** 14. May not apply before the 14th birthday.
- ◆ **Testing:** Vision, written and drive tests.
- ◆ **Expiration:** 16th birthday.

1B-4 Learner's Permit – Type LPD

This permit is issued to allow a person to legally practice driving for a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP), Operator's (Class O) or Motorcycle (Class M) License.

- ◆ **Minimum Age:** 15. May apply 60 days before 15th birthday, issuance must be on or after 15th birthday.
- ◆ Permit holder must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 occupying the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is at least 21 within visual contact.
- ◆ **Testing:** Vision and written tests.
- ◆ **Expiration:** One year following the date of issuance.

1B-5 Provisional Operator's Permit (POP)

The Provisional Operator's Permit allows an individual to operate a motor vehicle unsupervised in Nebraska from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight. Individual may only drive unsupervised between 12 midnight and 6 a.m. if they are driving to or from home to work or a school activity. Individual may drive anytime if they are accompanied by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21.

- ◆ **Minimum Age:** 16. May apply 60 days before 16th birthday, issuance must be on or after 16th birthday.
- ◆ **Requirements:** Prior to making application for a POP, individual must do **one** of the following:
 - 1) successfully complete a Department of Motor Vehicles approved driver safety course, **or**
 - 2) complete a 50 hour certification form signed by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21.
- ◆ **Testing:**
 - 1) Individuals taking an approved driver safety course: vision test required, the written and drive tests will be waived when the Driver's License Examiner is presented a waiver form signed by the Driver Safety Course Instructor.
 - 2) Individuals presenting a 50 hour certification form: vision and drive tests required, written test will be waived if individual surrenders a learner's permit (LPD) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender.
 - 3) Individuals who have been issued a School Permit: vision test

required, written and drive tests waived as long as permit is valid or expired no more than one year prior to application. One of the following will be required: a) waiver form signed by a DMV approved Safety Course Instructor, or b) 50-hour certification form.

- 4) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement or Class M POP with approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision test.
- 5) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. No 50 hour certification form will be required.
- 6) Individuals applying for a Class M POP without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive test. The 50 hour certification form will be required.

♦ **Expiration:** 18th birthday.

1B-6 Operator's License (Class O)

A Class O License authorizes a license holder to operate any motor vehicle except a motorcycle and commercial motor vehicle.

♦ **Minimum Age:** 17. Individuals under the age of 18 may not apply until they have held a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP) for at least 12 months and have not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the previous 12-month period.

♦ **Testing**

- 1) Individuals under 18 surrendering their POP and meeting the POP criteria above: vision test.
- 2) Individuals 18 or older who have held a POP within the last 24 month period; vision test.
- 3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Individuals surrendering a valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender Nebraska learner's permit (LPD) will have the written test waived.
- 4) Individuals under the age of 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state license must meet POP requirements outlined in Section 1B-5.
- 5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license: vision test required, drive test administered at discretion of the Driver's License Examiner. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.
- 6) All other individuals renewing their Nebraska licenses: vision test required, written test may be waived (see Section 1C-3) and the drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner.

1B-7 Motorcycle License (Class M)

A Class M License authorizes a license holder to operate a motorcycle or three-wheeled motor vehicle.

- ♦ **Minimum Age:** 17. Individuals under the age 18 may not apply until they have held a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP) for at least 12 months and have not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the previous 12 month period.
- ♦ **Testing:**
 - 1) Individuals under the age of 18 surrendering their POP and meeting the POP criteria listed above: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.
 - 2) Individuals 18 or older who have held a POP within the last 24 month period: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.
 - 3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Individuals surrendering a valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender Nebraska learner's permit (LPD) (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement) will have the written test waived.
 - 4) Individuals under 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state license must meet the POP requirements outlined in Section 1B-5.
 - 5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement): vision test required, drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.
 - 6) Individuals renewing their Nebraska motorcycle license or Class O license with a motorcycle endorsement: vision test required, written test may be waived (see Section 1C-3) and the drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner.

1B-8 Commercial License (Class A, B, or C)

A Commercial Driver's License (CDL) is required for anyone driving a vehicle that weighs more than 26,000 pounds, Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), carries 16 or more passengers, or transports placarded amounts of hazardous materials. For more information, obtain a copy of *Nebraska's Manual for Commercial Driver's Licensing*.

1B-9 School Bus Permit

A school bus permit is required of the driver of all vehicles that transport one or more school children provided such transportation is sponsored and approved by a Board of Education. A permit is not required for carrying members of licensee's household in a private motor vehicle. Class of bus permit is determined by vehicle capacity rating (includes driver) and vehicle's intended use.

PERMIT	TYPE	CAPACITY/ACTIVITY
A	Small Vehicle	1-10 Passengers
B	School Bus	1-15 Passengers
C	School Bus	1-15 Passengers, Activity only
D	School Bus	16 or more Passengers
E	School Bus	16 or more Passengers, Activity only

- ◆ **Age Requirements:** Minimum of 18 before the initial application for a school bus permit.
- ◆ **Testing:** Vision, knowledge and drive tests are required.
- ◆ Physical examination must be completed by a doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, physician assistant, advanced practice nurse or doctor of chiropractic.
- ◆ Certified training must be completed prior to testing.
- ◆ School Bus Permits expire on holder's birthday the year following the year of issuance. A person desiring to obtain a school bus permit should contact the Nebraska Department of Education for Rule 92: "*Regulations Governing the Operation of School Transportation Vehicles.*"

1B-10 General Permit and License Information

- ◆ Proof of I.D. and age required for all permits and licenses. See Section 1C-1.
- ◆ A social security number is required for all permits and licenses.
- ◆ Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1999 expire on the license holder's birthday the year their age is divisible by four. Licenses issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals under the age of 21 expire on the license holder's 21st birthday. License issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals 21 or older expire on the license holder's birthday in the fifth year after issuance.
- ◆ Any individual under 21 who holds a POP or license and who accumulates within any 12-month period a total of six or more points on their driving record will be required to attend and successfully complete a driver improvement course. This course will consist of at least eight hours of instruction. If an individual fails to complete the course within three months after notification by the Department, their POP or license will be suspended.
- ◆ Any individual who renews his or her license which was valid for only one year or less will not be required to take the written and drive test administered by a Driver's License Examiner unless the license has a bioptic restriction on it.

1B-11 State I.D. Card

Must furnish TWO forms of proof of age and identity as required in Section 1C-1 of this manual to the Driver's License Examiner.

- ◆ I.D. Cards issued prior to January 1, 1999 expire on the individual's birthday in the year their age is divisible by four. I.D. Cards issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals under the age of 21 expire on the person's 21st birthday. I.D. Cards issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals 21 or older expire on the person's birthday in the fifth year after issuance.
- ◆ A Social Security Number is required for all I.D. Cards.

1C Obtaining a License or State I.D. Card

1C-1 U.S. Based Proof of Identification

Nebraska statutes require one form of identification which includes

name and date of birth, for driver's licenses and permits. Two forms of identification, one which includes name and date of birth, are required for Nebraska ID Cards.

Original Documents Only – photocopies cannot be accepted.

In the event of a name change, please be aware that documents on this list will be required to be presented to the Driver's License Examiner tying all names together.

Individuals under the age of 18 will be required to provide a certified birth certificate or a certified birth registration (hospital issued not acceptable) to the Driver's License Examiner as proof of identity. Signature of parent or guardian will no longer be accepted as proof of identification. Individuals under 18 presenting foreign based birth certificates will be required to present an accompanying U.S. based document.

Individuals under the age of 18 who are unable to provide a certified birth certificate or a certified birth registration will be required to have a parent or guardian complete a *Certification Stating the Identity of a Child Under Age 18*. This certification must be accompanied by one form of identification, which includes name and date of birth, for driver's licenses and permits and two forms of identification, one which includes name and date of birth, for ID Cards.

Additional documents may be required to prove authenticity of identification.

Any document presented as proof of identification which states: "NOT TO BE USED AS PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION" will not be accepted.

Primary Documents

1. A **certified** birth certificate containing name and date of birth. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted.
2. A **certified** birth registration containing name and date of birth.
3. A **certified** birth certificate of your child's, showing your name and date of birth. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted.
4. A **certified** birth registration of your child's, showing your name and date of birth.
5. A valid or expired operator's license (Nebraska, out-of-state, or U.S. territories) or temporary license (out-of-state) containing name and date of birth, as long as the license is not mutilated or altered, signatures match, and the license is not suspended, revoked or canceled. Valid in one state only licenses will not be accepted as proof of identification.
6. A valid or expired commercial driver's license (Nebraska or out-of-state) or temporary license (out-of-state) containing name and date of birth, as long as the license is not mutilated or altered, signatures match, is not suspended, revoked or canceled and the license is on the Commercial Driver's License Information System.
7. A valid or expired Nebraska Employment Drive Permit containing name and date of birth.
8. A valid Nebraska Reinstatement Letter containing name and date of birth. This letter will only be accepted as proof of identification if a Nebraska license, permit, or State ID Card exists in the Department's

records and the letter is used within 30 days of issuance.

9. A valid or expired Learner's Permit, School Permit or Provisional Operators Permit, (Nebraska, out of-state, or U.S. Territories) containing name and date of birth, as long as the permit is not mutilated or altered, signatures match, and the permit is not suspended, revoked or canceled.
10. A valid or expired Nebraska Farm Husbandry Permit or Snowmobile Permit containing name and date of birth, as long as the permit is not mutilated or altered, signatures match, and the permit is not suspended, revoked or canceled.
11. A valid or expired Nebraska State I.D. Card issued after January 1, 1990.
12. A valid or expired U.S. passport containing name and date of birth.
13. A valid Military Identification Card, discharge papers (Form DD214), or Veterans Universal Access Identification Card containing name, social security number or service number, and date of birth.
14. A Draft Card issued prior to 1973 containing name and date of birth.
15. **Certified** marriage license containing name and date of birth.
16. **Certified** divorce decree containing name and date of birth.
17. **Certified** school records from a grade school or high school containing name and date of birth. May be issued by County School Superintendent.
18. Valid Immigration or alien registration papers such as: a) Resident Alien Card (I-551) or b) Form I-94. Visas or Form I-151 cannot be accepted.
19. Valid I-688 temporary resident card containing name and date of birth. Valid I-688A employment authorization card containing name and date of birth. Must have foreign passport accompanying it. Valid I-688B employment authorization card containing name and date of birth. Valid I-766 Employment Authorization Document containing name and date of birth.
20. A letter from the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services on State letterhead showing a refugee's name and date of birth.
21. A letter from the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services on State letterhead showing a ward of the state's name and date of birth.
22. Naturalization Papers containing name and date of birth.
23. Certificate of Citizenship containing name and date of birth.
24. Tribal Card containing name and date of birth.
25. Valid Merchant Marine Card containing name and date of birth.
26. Valid United States Uniform Services card containing name and date of birth.
27. Valid Job Corps Card containing name and date of birth.

Secondary Documents

Additional secondary documents which can be used with one of the above for ID Cards include:

1. Original social security card issued by the Social Security Adminis-

tration.

2. Medicare card that reflects social security number followed by the letter "A".
3. **Certified** marriage license containing name without date of birth.
4. **Certified** divorce decree containing name without the date of birth.
5. Valid Mexican Consulate Card.
6. Valid Nebraska Department of Correctional Service Released Inmate Identification Card.
6. Foreign based **certified** birth certificates.
7. Foreign based **certified** birth registrations.
8. Foreign based passports.
9. Foreign based Driver's Licenses.

Note: Staff may request translation of any foreign based document by a DMV approved translator.

1C-2 Renewal Notice/Data Form

- ◆ The DMV sends renewal notices to all individuals 90 days prior to the expiration of their current operator's license, commercial driver's license or state identification card. *To speed up the renewal process, please present this renewal notice to Examining Staff at the time of renewal. The renewal notice should be reviewed and updated prior to that time.*
- ◆ Individuals who cannot present a renewal notice will be required to complete a DMV data form. The following information will be required.
 - Full name.
 - Residential address, and mailing address (if different from residential address).
 - Physical description.
 - Date of Birth.
 - **Social Security Number:** If one has not been assigned, a statement stating this must be signed.
 - Medical history information.

For your convenience, a detachable data form has been inserted into the centerfold of this manual for your completion prior to visiting the Exam office.

- ◆ All social security numbers will be verified thru the Social Security Administration. *Bring proof of your social security number with you when making application for a license, permit or state identification card.* Acceptable proof of social security number is:
 - Social security card.
 - Military ID card.
 - DD214 discharge papers.
 - Official company issued payroll documents indicating name, address and social security number.
 - Medicare card with "A" following the social security number.
- ◆ Once all requirements have been met, a DMV Issuance Certificate must be reviewed and signed by the applicant affirming the information furnished.

- ♦ If driving privileges are revoked or suspended in Nebraska or any other state or jurisdiction, a Nebraska license will not be issued.

1C-3 Testing

♦ Vision Test

Minimum vision standards are required. The DMV vision test measures visual acuity and field of vision.

- If corrective lenses are needed to meet the standards, they must be worn at all times while driving, and the license issued will indicate this.
- If the standards are not met, either an ophthalmologist or optometrist will be required to check the findings.
- Applicants who cannot meet the minimum vision standards will be denied a license.

♦ Written Test

- There is a separate written test for each class of license. Information to pass the LPD, POP and operator's license (Class O) test can be found in this manual. Manuals for motorcycle (Class M) and commercial (Class A, B, or C) licenses may be obtained at local examining stations.

- Waiver of Operator's (Class O & M) Written Test.

Applicants renewing a valid Nebraska operator's license, will have the written test waived if they renew the license prior to expiration or within one year after expiration. The examiner has access to Nebraska driver records and will determine eligibility upon application for renewal.

♦ Drive Test

The drive test measures the ability to operate a specific class of vehicle under typical driving conditions.

- Examiners may, at their discretion, give a drive test to any license applicant.
- The vehicle must be furnished by the applicant for the drive test and it must be representative of the type of license applied for. The vehicle must meet these requirements:
 1. Vehicle must be in good mechanical condition.
 2. Model year vehicles 1964 or later must have a passenger safety belt that is clean and in working order for examiner's use.
 3. Model year vehicles 1973 or after must have passenger and driver safety belts that are clean and in working order for examiner and driver's use.
 4. Vehicle speedometer must work properly.
 5. Interior must be clean.
- The test consists of, but is not limited to, the following maneuvers:
 1. Starting and stopping.
 2. Right and left turns.
 3. Lane usage and position.
 4. Stop signs and traffic signals.
 5. Speed control.

6. Use of right of way.
7. Hazard identification and response.
8. Parking and backing.
9. Emergency roadside stop.

1C-4 Test Failure

- ◆ An Examiner Refusal Certificate will be issued indicating how many errors were made on the written or drive test and how soon another test may be taken.
- ◆ **Please present Examiner Refusal Certificate when returning to the exam office.**
- ◆ Any test failed may not be retaken the same day.

1C-5 Test Passed

- ◆ Present the Issuance Certificate to the County Treasurer within 90 days. Failure to do so will require a return to the Examiner before the issuance of a license/permit by the County Treasurer. A license can be issued in any county. It is no longer necessary to have it issued in your county of residence.
- ◆ Pay the required fee. (Be prepared to pay cash; some County Treasurers do not accept personal checks.)
- ◆ A photo will be taken and a license issued.

1D Restrictions

Reasonable restrictions may be placed on a license or permit.

- ◆ Typical restrictions are:

- B – Corrective Lenses
- C – Mechanical Aids on Vehicle
- E – Automatic Transmission
- F – Outside Mirrors
- G – Limited to Daylight Only
- Q – No Interstate Driving
- U – Automatic Turn Signals Req'd
- V – Geographical Area (Specify)
- W – No One Way Streets or Roadways
- X – Maximum Speed Restriction (Specify)
- Y – Two Lane, Two Way Traffic Only
- Z – Special, as Specified by DMV (*i.e.*, All drivers required to have Ignition Interlock Device will have the Z Code on their driver's license or permit.)

When an applicant is NOT in their renewal period, a Statement of Physician or Statement of Vision will be required to remove a restriction placed on the license as a result of a Statement of Physician or Statement of Vision.

1E Suspensions and Revocations

A license suspension is the temporary removal of the valid license and driving privilege from a licensee. Revocation is the cancellation of the license privilege and taking of a license from a licensee. The license suspension and/or revocation will remain in effect until reinstatement requirements are met and fees paid.

1E-1 When Your License May Be Suspended or Revoked

- ◆ Repeated violations of traffic laws in any state. (See Section 1E-2)
- ◆ Use of a vehicle while committing a crime.
- ◆ Conviction for driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- ◆ Falsifying or withholding information on a license application.
- ◆ A driver is involved in a crash and leaves the scene without leaving name and address.
- ◆ Failure to settle a citation or court judgment against a driver in Nebraska or another state.
- ◆ Alcoholism and drug addiction.
- ◆ Fleeing from a law officer to avoid arrest.
- ◆ Failure to submit to a chemical test.
- ◆ Reckless driving.
- ◆ Allowing someone other than the license holder to use the license.
- ◆ Having someone else take the license test.
- ◆ Conviction of No Proof of Insurance.
- ◆ Failure to have required minimum insurance liability coverage (\$25,000 property, \$50,000 personal injury) and involvement in an at fault accident.
- ◆ Failure to comply with a child or alimony support order.
- ◆ Failure by individuals under 21 to complete a driver improvement course after accumulating 6 points in one year.

1E-2 The Nebraska "Point System"

- ◆ Conviction of Motor Vehicle Homicide.....12 points
- ◆ Third offense drunk driving, regardless of whether trial court found it to be a third offense12 points
- ◆ Failure to report an accident within 12 hours to law enforcement8 points
- ◆ Failure to render aid in accident you are involved in.....6 points
- ◆ Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.....6 points
- ◆ Willful reckless driving (deliberate and intentional)6 points
- ◆ Reckless (rash, heedless, dangerous) driving.....5 points
- ◆ Careless (inattentive, forgetful, inconsiderate) driving.....4 points
- ◆ Leave the scene of an accident, but submit report within 12 hours4 points
- ◆ Failure to yield to a pedestrian with bodily injury to the pedestrian4 points
- ◆ Negligent (indifferent, offhand, neglectful) driving3 points
- ◆ Failure to yield to a pedestrian with no bodily injury to pedestrian2 points
- ◆ Failure to submit to an alcohol content test1 point
- ◆ Speeding: Points are assessed for speeding on the basis of miles per

hour (MPH) over the posted speed limit and the type of road:

- ♦ Violation of Child Restraint Law1 point

BUSINESS &

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

1 thru 5 MPH.....1 Point
over 5 thru 10 MPH2 Points
over 10 MPH.....3 Points

STATE HIGHWAYS

1 thru 10 MPH1 Point
over 10 thru 15 MPH2 Points
over 15 MPH3 Points

COUNTY ROADS

SYSTEM

1 thru 10 MPH1 Point
over 10 thru 15 MPH.....2 Points
over 15 MPH3 Points

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY

1 thru 10 MPH1 Point
over 10 thru 15 MPH2 Points
over 15 MPH3 Points

- ♦ Operating a vehicle with an expired license or if no license has ever been issued is a 1 point violation.
- ♦ One (1) point is assessed for all other traffic violations. No points are assessed for parking, muffler, no valid operator's license on person, or for violations involving occupant protection system, motorcycle or a moped protective helmet.
- ♦ Upon conviction of a violation, points are assessed to a driving record as of the date of violation. Convictions remain on the record for five years; however, the points no longer count two years after the date of violation.
- ♦ When convicted of a traffic violation in another state, points are assessed against a driving record as if the violation occurred in Nebraska.
- ♦ A credit of 2 points may be granted to a driver successfully completing a DMV approved Driver Improvement Course prior to twelve points being accumulated. This can only be utilized every five years. This course must be completed prior to the *date of violation* which would assess the twelfth point.

1E-3 Point Revocation Procedures

- ♦ Accumulating 12 points in a two-year period causes automatic revocation of the operator's license for six months.
- ♦ A certified letter from the Department of Motor Vehicles informs of the revocation and directs the surrender of the license.
- ♦ Persons who fail to surrender the license will be fined \$500 or less, and/or imprisoned in county jail for 30 days or less.
- ♦ Persons whose license or privilege has been revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law must successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least eight (8) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. Course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.
- ♦ Proof of financial responsibility must be maintained for three years following the ending date of the original revocation.
- ♦ Persons whose license or privileges are revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law twice in five (5) years lose their license or privilege for three (3) years. In addition, the person must give and maintain proof

of financial responsibility for three (3) years. Such persons **must** successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least eight (8) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. The course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.

1E-4 Court Ordered Revocation Procedures

- ◆ Court convictions for serious traffic violations can result in revocation of the operator's license and/or privilege to drive for a period specified by the Court.
- ◆ Proof of financial responsibility must be provided for three years from the ending date of the original revocation.

1E-5 .02% Under Age Drinking and Driving

- ◆ For a conviction of .02% the license will be impounded by the court for 30 days and will become part of the driving record for 90 days. After 90 days the conviction will be deleted from the driving record. If the conviction is for an underage refusal, the court will impound the license for 90 days and it will become part of the driving record for 120 days. After 120 days the conviction will be deleted from the driving record.
- ◆ At the end of the impoundment period the court will return the license to the underage driver. Any underage driver that is convicted of driving during the impoundment will have their license suspended for six months by the court.

1E-6 Administrative License Revocation

- ◆ The Administrative License Revocation law authorizes law enforcement to immediately impound a driver's license for refusal to submit to a chemical test for alcohol or drugs or, if the driver is tested, for failing the test. Drivers receive a temporary license which expires after thirty days. Drivers may request a hearing to contest the revocation. Drivers who refuse the test lose their license for one year. Drivers who take the test and fail lose their license for 90 days the first time, and one year for subsequent offenses.

1E-7 Employment Drive Permit

- ◆ When driving privileges are revoked under the point system an application may be submitted for an employment drive permit. Applications for employment drive permits under the 90 day Administrative License Revocation are not considered until 30 days of the revocation period has passed. Employment drive permits only allows the holder to drive to and from the work location and home via the most direct route.
- ◆ An employment drive permit is also allowed for a 3 month time period during suspension for not complying with a child or alimony support order.

1E-8 Medical Hardship Driving Permit

- ◆ Individuals whose driving privileges are revoked under the point system may apply for a Medical Hardship Driving Permit. Permit holders can

only drive from home or work to a specified hospital, clinic, doctor's office, or similar location and return for the purpose of medical treatment.

1E-9 Fleeing to Avoid Arrest

- ◆ Any driver who flees from a law enforcement officer to avoid arrest or citation for the violation of any Nebraska law which constitutes a misdemeanor infraction, traffic infraction, or violates any city or village ordinance (except non-moving traffic violations) commits a Class I Misdemeanor. The operator's license may also be revoked for this violation.
- ◆ Any driver who flees in order to avoid arrest for the violation of any Nebraska law which constitutes a felony commits a Class IV felony. The operator's license may also be revoked for this violation.

1F Miscellaneous License Information

1F-1 Duplicate/Replacement License/State I.D. Cards

- ◆ **Once a duplicate or replacement license has been issued, the previously issued license is invalid and cannot be used as proof of identification.**
- ◆ Apply for a duplicate if the original is misplaced or has been destroyed. Obtain duplicates from any County Treasurer's office. Proof of identity will be required. Contact any County Treasurer's Office for assistance.
- ◆ **Name change:** For change of name, apply to any County Treasurer for a replacement license within 60 days. Proof of the name change is required. The following are accepted as proper documentation:
 - Certified marriage license
 - Certified divorce decree
 - Original court order
- ◆ **Address Change.** Apply to any County Treasurer for a replacement within 60 days. Proof of new address may be required.

1F-2 Renewal

- ◆ The State Department of Motor Vehicles sends renewal notices to applicants (see Section 1C-2). Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1999 expire on birthdays when drivers age *will be* divisible by four. Licenses issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals under 21, expire on the license holder's 21st birthday. Licenses issued after January 1, 1999 to individuals 21 or older expire on the license holder's birthday in the fifth year after issuance. Individuals may apply for renewal 60 days prior to their 21st birthday, however, the license may not be issued until 10 days prior to 21st birthday. Individuals 21 and over may renew 90 days prior to their birthday.
- ◆ Individuals over 21 who are going to be out of Nebraska during their regular renewal period may renew with a Driver's License Examiner prior to the 90 day renewal period.
- ◆ Applicants that are out of Nebraska during their renewal period may renew prior to expiration or within 1 year after expiration of license, by mail. Paperwork to complete this process may be requested by contact-

ing the Department of Motor Vehicles, Examining Division, P.O. Box 94789, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 or by calling 402-471-3861.

1F-3 Recall Examination

- ◆ A driver may be asked to appear for a re-examination if the DMV has reason to question safe driving ability.
- ◆ Driver may be required to furnish a statement by a licensed physician regarding medical history and present condition as it pertains to driving ability. A vision statement from an optometrist or ophthalmologist may also be required.
- ◆ Recall applicants may be asked to take and pass the written test. Successful completion of the drive test will be required.
- ◆ Failure to report for an examination, or to submit the required medical or vision statement, or to pass required written and drive tests, will result in the license being canceled.

1F-4 Military

- ◆ There are special licensing rules for active duty military personnel stationed outside of Nebraska (except for members of the National Guard or reserves activated for training purposes only). These rules also pertain to family members. If the license was valid on or after August 27, 1971, the license is valid while serving on active duty and for 60 days following a discharge or return to Nebraska – whichever is later. A Department of Motor Vehicles Form 07-08 must be attached to the license.
- ◆ To obtain a Form 07-08 contact the Driver and Vehicle Records Division at 402-471-3918.
- ◆ Failure to contact DMV will result in your driving record being purged from the DMV computer system one year after the expiration date appearing on the license. If your record is purged, law enforcement and your insurance company may question the validity of your license.
- ◆ A license may be renewed, after expiration or for individuals 21 or over 90 days prior to expiration, without testing, within 60 days of military discharge or a return to the State while still on active duty. Appear before any County Treasurer and supply the appropriate military papers. Immediate family members of military personnel will also be required to show proof that the military member carries a Nebraska license. Renewal may also be done through the mail. Contact any County Treasurer's office for assistance.

1F-5 Organ and Tissue Donation Information

Nebraska law allows all license or State ID Card holders to participate in an organ and tissue donation declaration.

Organ and tissue donation information is requested at the time of application for a license or State ID Card. The information, along with the applicant's signature, and the signatures of two witnesses, will appear on the license or State ID Card.

This donation must be renewed each time the license is reissued. The donor status may be changed at any time by applying to any County Treas-

suror for a replacement license or State ID Card. A fee will be charged for this replacement.

If you wish to donate \$1 to promote the Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness and Education Fund, you may indicate such on your renewal notice or data form, and include your donation with your license fee payment.

1F-6 Accommodations for Disabled Applicants

Accommodations will be made by the DMV for disabled applicants. Contact the local exam station or State DMV Office *prior* to testing.

1F-7 Motor Voter Information

Nebraska law makes it possible for all license or State ID Card applicants to register to vote.

Voter registration is offered each time application is made for a license or State ID Card. Within 30 days of completion of an application where the applicant has indicated a desire to register to vote, a Voter Registration card is mailed to the applicant by the appropriate County Clerk or Election Commissioner.

1F-8 Appeal Process

If an applicant is denied or refused a license, the examiner's decision can be appealed to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

SECTION 2

Important Driver Information

2A Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving

- ◆ Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is a major contributing factor in Nebraska crashes resulting in death and/or serious injury.
- ◆ Consuming alcohol and/or other drugs may seriously impair the ability of a driver to make appropriate decisions and safely control the vehicle.
- ◆ It is unlawful to operate a motor vehicle on Nebraska roadways if the driver has a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of:
 - **.02% or higher and 20 years of age or younger.**
 - **.04% or higher when operating a commercial motor vehicle.**
 - **.08% or higher regardless of drivers age or vehicle type.**

Violations of these provisions are subject to criminal and/or administrative suspension of the drivers license.

Important: A driver may be criminally charged for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs without a chemical test.

A driver that operates a vehicle on Nebraska roadways has already agreed to submit to a chemical test or tests when requested by a law enforcement officer. Refusing to submit to such test or tests or failing to make an appropriate effort to provide a breath sample in the judgement of the officer, will result in a violation of Nebraska's "Implied Consent" law.

- ◆ Most individuals exhibit signs of significant impairment and intoxication well below the unlawful intoxication level of .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC).
- ◆ Many factors affect an individual's absorption of alcohol. These include weight, sex (a higher proportion of a woman's body weight is in fat and fat absorbs less alcohol than muscle tissue), amount of food in the digestive tract, and time spent drinking.
- ◆ Some drinkers can appear to be in control but they have seriously impaired their driving abilities.
- ◆ **REACTION TIME** – Simple reaction time is impaired at .04% BAC. When the driver must choose from a number of responses (choice reaction), impairment begins at .03% BAC.
- ◆ **TRACKING** – A driver monitoring the vehicle's position on the roadway is an example of tracking. The ability to track a single object is impaired at .05% BAC. If two or more objects must be tracked at once, performance is reduced at even lower BAC's.
- ◆ **ATTENTION** – A person can concentrate on a single task at BAC's as high as .08%. But, if the driver must divide his or her attention between tasks, impairment is present at below .05%.
- ◆ **COMPREHENSION** – An increase in the time it takes the brain to understand what it has seen or heard occurs at .05% BAC.
- ◆ **VISION** – Control over eye movement and the ability to merge two images into one show impairment at .05% BAC. The ability to perceive detail in an object in motion also declines at .05% BAC.
- ◆ **COORDINATION** – BAC's at .05% impair tasks which require highly controlled muscular movements, such as coordination of hands and feet.

- ◆ **ROAD TEST PERFORMANCE** – a BAC of .08% impairs accuracy of steering, braking, speed control, lane tracking, gear changing, and judgement of speed and distance. Ability to respond to emergencies is impaired at .04% BAC.
- ◆ **CRASH RISK** – The risk of being in a crash begins to rise noticeably between .04% and .05% BAC, and increases rapidly thereafter. At .05% BAC a driver is twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. By the time a driver reaches .08% BAC, he or she is three times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. The higher the BAC, the higher the probability that the impaired driver will have been at fault in a crash.
- ◆ Alcohol and/or drugs and driving do not mix. If you plan to consume alcohol beverages, always make arrangements for a designated driver or alternative transportation.
- ◆ Only time can reduce the alcohol level and the effects from the body. Over 13,500 drivers are arrested annually in Nebraska for traffic violations involving alcohol or drugs.

DRINKING and DRIVING is dangerous. Be safe and sober.

2B Safety Restraints and Air Bags

Occupant Protection Law

- ◆ Drivers and front seat passengers are required to ride buckled up in a safety belt or child safety seat.
- ◆ Children under age 16 and weighing forty pounds or more are required to ride secured in a safety belt or child safety seat in all seating positions.
- ◆ This is a secondary law. Drivers are cited for this violation only if stopped and ticketed for a separate violation.
- ◆ Conviction carries a \$25 fine.
- ◆ Applies to 1973 and newer motor vehicles except motorcycles and mopeds.

Child Restraint Law

- ◆ Children under age five and weighing less than 40 pounds must ride correctly secured in a federally-approved child safety seat.
- ◆ Applies to all seating positions in the vehicle.
- ◆ This is a primary law. You can be stopped and ticketed solely for this violation
- ◆ Conviction carries a \$25 fine and 1 point is assessed against the operator's driving record.
- ◆ Child Care Providers must transport all children securely in an appropriate safety seat or safety belt.

Air Bags

- ◆ Air bags are an added safety feature and do not replace wearing a safety belt. When combined with safety belts, airbags provide improved crash protection.
- ◆ It is possible that when an air bag deploys, even in a low speed crash, it can pose some risk of injury to children age 12 and younger, elderly drivers and passengers, and short statured adults of 5 feet or less.
- ◆ For maximum safety, children age 12 and younger should ride in the rear seat. Children and infants in child safety seats should always be placed in the rear seat of vehicles equipped with a passenger side air bag.

- ◆ Never use a rear facing infant safety seat in the front passenger seat of an airbag equipped vehicle.
- ◆ Drivers of air bag-equipped vehicles should allow at least 10-12 inches of space between themselves and the steering wheel.
- ◆ Questions concerning air bags can be directed to the DOT Auto Safety Hotline at 1-888-327-4236.

2C Health and Driving

Health

The level of health and fitness of an individual normally corresponds to driving abilities. Both physical and emotional health can affect driving.

- ◆ **Emotions.** Driving demands full attention. Emotional control and stability is essential for safe driving.
- ◆ **Vision.** The most critical of the senses for a driver is vision. Good vision means:
 - Being able to identify critical objects ahead and do something about them.
 - Having good side vision allows objects to be seen moving in from the sides.
 - Being able to judge distances allows for good decisions to be made.
- ◆ **Hearing.** Being able to hear horns, sirens, and the noise from other vehicles can aide a driver in making safe decisions. Hearing impaired drivers should use hearing aides, when possible, or enhance vision skills to compensate.
- ◆ **Illness,** disease or disability may interfere with safe driving. A physician should be consulted to determine driving ability. Driving under the following conditions may be hazardous:
 - **EPILEPSY.** If under medical control, epilepsy is not dangerous, however, an individual must be seizure free or free from loss of consciousness for 3 months prior to renewing or obtaining an operator's license. A physician may be required to certify that an individual has been seizure free or free from loss of consciousness for 3 months and is under medical supervision.
 - **DIABETES.** Diabetics are advised to have regular vision checks.
 - **HEART CONDITION.** Individuals with heart disease, high blood pressure, or circulation problems should drive only after consulting a physician.
- ◆ Any person who is a diabetic, has a heart condition or suffers from any other medical condition that results in an incident that involved a loss of consciousness will be required to be free from loss of consciousness for 3 months prior to renewing or obtaining a driver's license.
- ◆ Physicians and/or pharmacist should be consulted regarding any prescription medication and its possible effects on driving. Over-the counter medication packaging should be examined for possible side effects that may affect driving abilities.

2D Defensive Driving

- ◆ Simply put, defensive driving means driving alertly to prevent crashes.

2D -1 Techniques

Develop the following defensive driving techniques:

- ◆ **Scan** ahead, to the sides and behind you. Learn to "read" the road. Look ahead. Take in the situation on the road 10-15 seconds ahead.

- **Look to the sides.** At places where other cars, people or animals may cross your path, look to both sides and be sure that the way is clear.
 - **Don't rely on traffic lights.** Check traffic left and right before entering an intersection after a light change – someone may run the light.
 - **Look behind.** Check the traffic behind every 10 seconds, when changing lanes, backing up, slowing or driving down steep hills.
 - **Blind spot.** When changing lanes, glance over your shoulder to be sure no one is in the "blind spot." This is the area to the side of a vehicle which cannot be seen in mirrors.
- ♦ **Communicate.**
- **Use turn signals** when changing lanes, turning at intersections, entering freeways, pulling away from curbs or pulling off roads. Signal intentions at least 100 feet before planning to change direction.
 - **Use headlights** any time you have difficulty seeing other vehicles. Use headlights whenever using windshield wipers.
 - **Sound a sharp blast on the horn** to alert another of an immediate danger of a collision.
 - **Quickly tap brakes several times** when slowing down or stopping suddenly.
- ♦ **Isolate.** Keep a cushion of space from other vehicles to have time to react to emergencies and avoid collisions. Stay in the middle of the lane and make sure there is enough room ahead and behind to pass or stop safely.
- Use the two-second rule to determine safe following distance. Here's how it works:
 - 1) Watch the vehicle ahead pass some fixed point, such as an overpass, sign, fence, corner or other marker.
 - 2) Count the seconds it takes to reach the same spot in the roadway.
 - 3) Reaching the mark before two seconds pass is following too closely.
 - 4) Slow down and increase following distance.
 - **Maintain space on both sides** of the vehicle. On two-way streets, it's equally important to leave room between oncoming traffic and parked cars.
 - **Keep space behind** by keeping a steady speed and signaling in advance whenever slowing or stopping.

SECTION 3

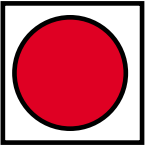
Signs, Signals and Markings

A thorough knowledge of traffic signs, signals and road markings is a must for all drivers.

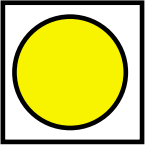
3A Traffic Signals

The standard sequence of an automated traffic signal is green-yellow red-green. These signals must be obeyed unless a traffic officer is directing traffic or to make room for emergency vehicles.

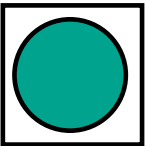
3A-1 Color and Types



- ♦ **Red.** Stop – come to a complete stop before reaching the intersection, stop line or crosswalk, and remain stopped as long as the light is red.



- ♦ **Yellow.** Caution – a steady yellow light is a warning that the light is about to change. If the vehicle has not entered the intersection, it should be brought to a safe stop. If in the intersection, continue moving and clear it safely. Speeding up to "beat the light" is unlawful.



- ♦ **Green.** Go – A vehicle may proceed through an intersection in the direction indicated by the signal if the roadway is clear.



- ♦ **Flashing Red Light.** A complete stop is required, yielding to oncoming traffic or pedestrians, before proceeding when the way is clear. A flashing red light at a railroad crossing requires a complete stop even if a train is not visible.



- ♦ **Flashing Yellow Light.** Slow and proceed with caution.



- ♦ **Red Arrow.** Come to a complete stop before reaching the intersection, stop line or crosswalk, and remain stopped as long as the arrow is red.



- ♦ **Yellow Arrow.** A steady yellow arrow is a warning that the light is about to change. If the vehicle has not entered the intersection, it should be brought to a safe stop. If in the intersection, continue moving in the direction of the arrow and clear it safely. Speeding up to “beat the arrow” is unlawful.



- ♦ **Green Arrow.** If in the proper lane, proceed in the direction of the arrow whether the green arrow is displayed alone or in combination with another signal and the roadway is clear.

3A-2 Turns on Red



At many intersections, under certain conditions, a turn may be made while the traffic light is red. ***Before turning, come to a complete stop***, look both ways and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic.

- ♦ **Right turn on red.** Turning right at a red light after stopping is allowed, unless signs prohibiting it are posted at the intersection.
- ♦ **Left turn on red.** Turning left at a red light after stopping is allowed ***only if traveling on a one-way street and turning onto another one-way street***. May be prohibited at certain locations. Watch for signs.

3A-3 Lane Use Signals

Lane use signals are used to control traffic flow by reversing a lane's direction during different hours of the day usually coinciding with rush hour traffic. The lanes and their directions may be marked with signs and signals.



- ♦ Never drive in a lane under a red "X" signal.



- ♦ A steady yellow "X" signal means the driver should move out of the lane as soon as safely possible as a red "X" will soon appear.



- ♦ It is permitted to drive in a lane under a downward green arrow symbol.

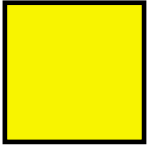
3B Traffic Signs

3B-1 Sign Colors

The color of a roadway sign indicates what type of information is being provided.



Red – Stop, yield, do not enter or wrong way.



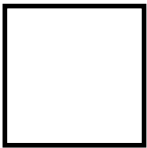
Yellow – Warning of upcoming hazard.



Green – Guide information, such as distance or direction.



Blue – Motorist services, such as rest areas or hospitals.



White – Regulatory, such as speed limits.



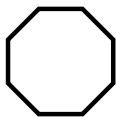
Orange – Alert to road workers, construction area.



Brown – Recreation and cultural interest areas.

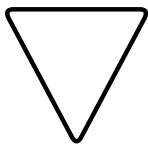
3B-2 Sign Shapes

Sign shapes also indicates the sign's message.



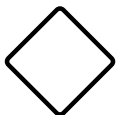
♦ **Octagon: STOP**

The octagonal (eight-sided) shape always means stop.



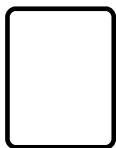
♦ **Triangle: YIELD**

The triangle (three-sided) shape always means yield.



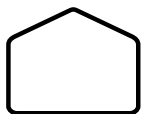
♦ **Diamond: WARNING**

These signs warn you of special conditions or hazards ahead. Slow and proceed with caution.



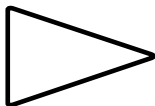
♦ **Rectangle: REGULATORY OR GUIDE**

When vertical, signs are generally used to give instructions or tell you the law. When horizontal, signs give directions or information.



♦ **Pentagon: SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CROSSING**

The pentagon (five-sided) shape marks school zones and warns of school children crosswalks.



♦ **Pennant: NO PASSING ZONE**

Signs indicate a no passing zone.



♦ **Crossbuck and Circle: RAILROAD CROSSING**

Signs indicate a railroad crossing. Slow down. Look and listen for trains.

3B-3 Regulatory Signs

These signs provide information about traffic laws. Obey their instructions. A red circle with a slash means NO – the symbol indicates what is prohibited.



- ♦ **Stop** – Come to a complete stop before entering an intersection. If there is a painted stop line, stop at the line. Stop before entering a crosswalk, painted or unpainted. If there is no crosswalk, stop at the safest point nearest the intersecting roadway to obtain a clear view of approaching traffic.



- ♦ **Yield** – Slow down or stop, if necessary, to give the right of-way to crossing or merging vehicles.



- ♦ **Speed Limit** – Indicates the maximum speed that a vehicle can lawfully travel on the roadway.



- ♦ **No Left Turn** – Left turn prohibited.



- ♦ **No Right Turn** – Right turn prohibited.



- ♦ **No U-Turn** – U-turn prohibited.



- ♦ **Wrong Way & Do Not Enter** – These signs are often used in combination, and identify a one-way street or expressway ramp. Do not drive past either of these signs.



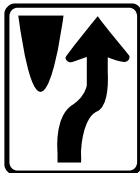
- ♦ **One Way** – Traffic flows only in the direction of the arrow.



- ♦ **No Parking** – Parking is prohibited.



- ♦ **Center Lane, Left Turn Only** – A driver may use the lane only to make a left turn.



- ♦ **Keep Right** – A traffic island, median or obstruction is ahead. Keep to the right.



3B-4 Warning Signs

Warning of upcoming hazard. Slow down and watch for additional signs or signals that may follow.



- ♦ **Signal Ahead** – Traffic signal lights are ahead. Slow down and be ready to stop.



- ♦ **Stop Ahead** – Approaching a stop sign.



- ♦ **Yield Ahead** – Approaching a yield sign.



- ♦ **Divided Highway Begins** – The traffic lanes ahead are divided by a median or divider and each lane is one-way. Keep to the right.



- ♦ **Divided Highway Ends** – The oncoming traffic lane ahead is no longer divided by median or divider. Keep to the right.



- ♦ **Two Way Traffic** – Roadway or upcoming roadway with traffic moving in opposite direction.



- ♦ **Exit 25 MPH** – The maximum safe speed for an exit from a freeway or expressway.



- ♦ **Slippery When Wet** – Road surface will be slick when wet. Slow and proceed with caution.



- ♦ **Merge** – Two lanes of traffic are about to become one. Drivers in both lanes are responsible for merging smoothly.



- ♦ **Merge Left** – The right lane ends soon. Vehicles in the right lane must merge left. Vehicles in the left lane should yield to allow vehicles in the right lane to merge smoothly.



- ♦ **Low Clearance** – The overpass has a low clearance. Do not proceed if the vehicle height exceeds the dimensions indicated.



- ♦ **Hill** – A steep down grade ahead. Check your brakes.



- ♦ **Deer Crossing Ahead** – Deer cross the roadway in this area. Slow down and be alert, especially at night.



- ♦ **Pedestrian Crossing** – Be alert for people crossing the street. Slow down, yield right of way to pedestrians, or stop if necessary.



- ♦ **School Crossing** – Slow down – school crosswalk. Watch for children crossing and be ready to stop. Obey signals from school crossing guards.



- ♦ **School Sign** – Slow down – school area. Watch for children playing and be ready to stop.



- ♦ **Sharp Right Turn** – Sharp turn to the right just ahead.



- ♦ **Sharp Right & Left Turns** – Just ahead, the road turns sharply right, then left.



- ♦ **Right and Left Curves** – Just ahead, the road curves right, then left.



- ♦ **Gradual Right Curve** – There is a gradual curve to the right ahead. Slow down to the safe speed indicated.



- ♦ **Gradual Left Curve** – There is a gradual curve to the left ahead. Slow down to the safe speed indicated.



- ♦ **Winding Road** – The road ahead is winding with a series of turns or curves.



- ♦ **Crossroad** – A four-way intersection is ahead. Be alert for cross traffic.



- ♦ **"T" Intersection** – The roadway ends ahead. You must signal before turning right or left.



- ♦ **Sideroad** – A roadway joins from the right. Be alert for vehicles entering the roadway.



- ♦ **"Y" Intersection** – Just ahead, be prepared to keep to the right or left. Slow and proceed with caution.



- ♦ **Traffic Merging From Right** – Adjust speed and lane position to allow traffic to merge safely.



- ♦ **Railroad Crossing** – Railroad crossing ahead. Slow down, look and listen for train.

3B-5 Special Signs



- ◆ **Guide Signs** – Green and white signs give directional and distance information. Diagrams direct the exit and entrance movements at interchanges.



- ◆ **Slow Moving Vehicles Warning** – Vehicles which travel 25 MPH or less – such as farm equipment – must display these emblems when using a public roadway.



- ◆ **Service Signs** – Blue and white signs direct to services, such as hospitals, food, lodging, etc.



- ◆ **No Passing Zone** – A yellow "No Passing Zone" pennant shape sign may be found on the left side of the road at the beginning of a no passing zone.



- ◆ **Reference Post Marker** – These signs are located every mile on Nebraska highways to serve as a reference point for drivers to use when assistance is needed, or an emergency exists.



- ◆ **Handicapped Parking** – Parking spaces reserved for those with handicapped parking privileges.



- ◆ **Route Markers** – Signs used alone or in combination with arrow directional signs mounted below.

3B-6 Construction and Maintenance Devices

Various traffic control devices are used in construction and maintenance work areas to direct drivers and pedestrians safely through work zones and to provide for the safety of the workers. Orange is the basic color for these devices.



- ◆ **Flashing Arrow Panels** – Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes and to inform them that part of the road ahead is closed.



- ◆ **Construction Signs** – These signs are used to notify drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in or near work areas. Most signs are diamond shaped.



- ◆ **Flagpersons** – They normally wear orange vests, shirts or jackets and use flags or paddles to direct traffic safely through the work zone. Flagpersons have the authority to stop traffic.



- ◆ **Channelizing Devices** – Barricades, vertical panels, drums and cones are the most commonly used devices to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night, they are often equipped with flashing or steady lights.

3C Pavement Markings

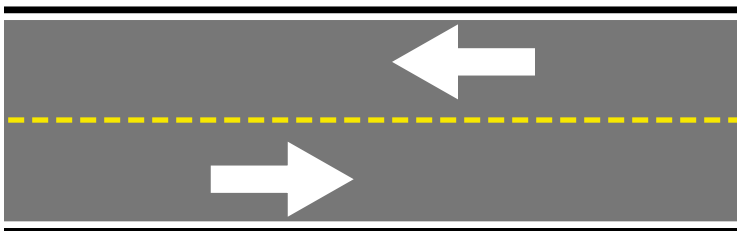
Road markings are used to guide and warn drivers as well as regulate traffic. Markings may be either yellow or white and used alone or in combinations.

3C-1 Yellow Center Line Markings

- ♦ Yellow center lines indicate that there is two-way traffic, flowing in **opposite** directions.

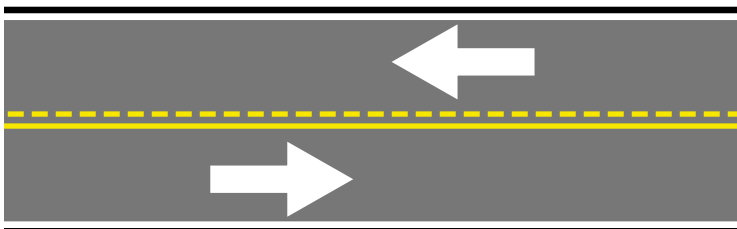
Broken

A broken yellow line indicates that passing on the left is permitted when the way ahead is clear. Overtaking and passing should be done with care because of oncoming traffic.



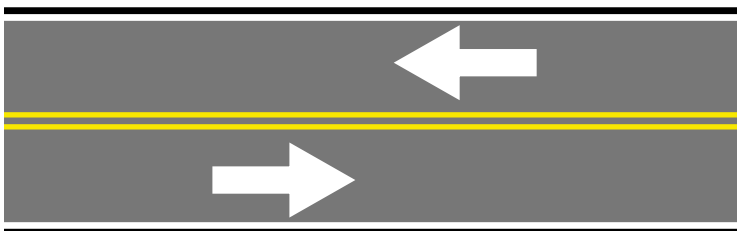
Solid and Broken

A broken yellow line alongside a solid yellow line indicates that passing is permitted on the side of the broken line, but not on the side of the solid line.



Double Yellow

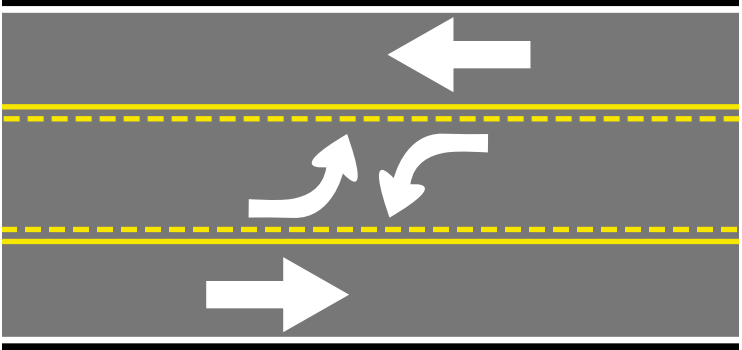
Double solid yellow lines mark the center of the road and separate oncoming traffic. Passing is not allowed in either direction. Making a left turn is the only lawful crossing allowed over double yellow lines, when turning into or from an alley, private road, or driveway unless otherwise prohibited by signs.



3C-2 Yellow Lane Line Markings

- ♦ Solid and broken (shared left turn lane)

A center lane separated with solid and broken yellow lines reserves a lane for left turns shared with traffic from the opposite direction. Motorists entering this lane should use caution and may only turn left. ***Using this lane to pass is prohibited.*** Signs or arrow markings on the pavement will assist drivers in recognizing this useful turning lane.

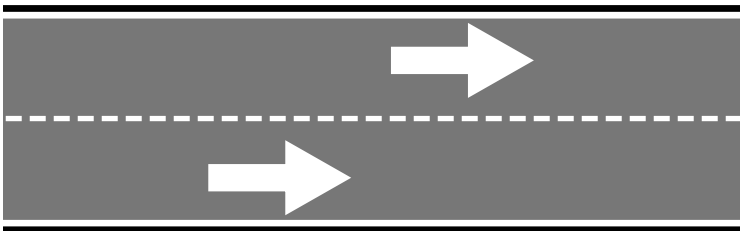


3C-3 White Lane Line Markings

- ♦ White lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction.

Broken

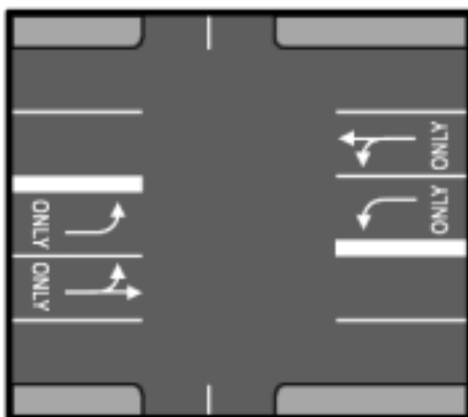
Broken white lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction, and may be crossed with care.



Solid with Turn Lane Arrow

Solid white lines are used for turn lanes and to prevent lane changes near intersections. Arrows are often used with the white lines to indicate which turn may be made from the lane.

When a lane is marked with a curved arrow and the word ONLY, you must turn in the direction of the arrow. When a lane is marked with both a curved and straight arrow, turning or proceeding straight ahead is allowed.



3C-4 Other Pavement Markings

Stop Lines

Stop lines are white lines painted across the pavement at intersections indicating the position to stop. In urban areas, the line is usually located about four feet before a crosswalk. Drivers must stop at the line, when present, not at the stop sign or traffic control signal.

Crosswalk Markings

These lines are painted across or partially across the pavement. Pedestrians have the right of way when pedestrians are in these crosswalks. Crosswalks are sometimes in the middle of the block in residential areas and school areas. Crosswalk areas may also be unpainted.

Railroad Crossing Markings

In front of a railroad crossing, the pavement is sometimes marked with a large white X and two R's. At railroad crossings, a yellow line may be placed on the right side of the center line to prevent passing.

Two-Way Left Turn Lane Markings

A driver may use the center lane to make a left turn. Caution should be used since there may be left turning vehicles from the opposite direction also using the lane. The lane cannot be used to pass other vehicles.

SECTION 4

Rules of the Road

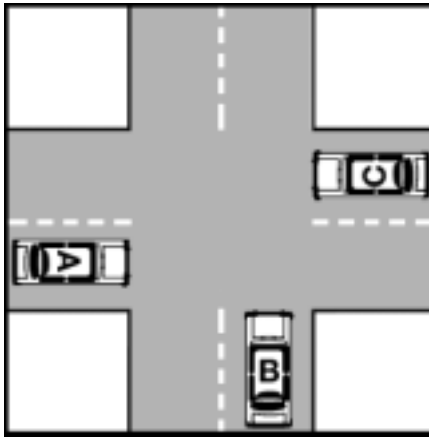
Applicants are required to know and be able to apply the rules of the road when driving.

4A Right-of-Way

There are rules to aide in determining when drivers must yield.

4A-1 For right-of-way at an intersection where signs or signals are not used, watch for vehicles coming from the right and yield the right-of-way. For example:

- ◆ Car "A" yields to car "B" if car "A" is going straight ahead.
- ◆ If car "A" turns left, car "A" yields to both "B" and "C".
- ◆ Car "B" yields to car "C".



4A-2 At intersections with "Yield" Signs:

- ◆ Check for cross traffic before reaching the intersection.
- ◆ Yield the right-of-way to any cross traffic close enough to cause conflict.
- ◆ When turning onto a street or highway, yield to any vehicle close enough to cause conflict.
- ◆ Check for a gap in traffic, merge, and adjust your speed.

4A-3 At intersections with four-way stops:

No driver has a preferred or favored status, and all have a duty to stop followed by a duty to use ordinary care as they proceed through the intersection. Common courtesy is that the driver who stops first should be permitted to go first. If in doubt, yield to the driver on your right. NEVER insist on the right-of way and risk a collision.

4A-4 Roundabout Intersections

A roundabout is a circular intersection designed to slow traffic while low-

ering delays and handling higher traffic volumes.

- ◆ U-turns are permitted in roundabouts.
- ◆ For all roundabouts you yield-at-entry and a “Yield-right-of-way” sign is located at an entry.
- ◆ Enter a roundabout only when there is an adequate and safe gap in traffic.
- ◆ Use your right turn signal for right turns and left turn signal for left turns. After the last exit before your exit, use a right turn signal.
- ◆ When approaching a roundabout, slow down to advisory speed.



4A-5 When leaving alleys/driveways to enter a roadway, **STOP** before driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area. Yield the right of way to any pedestrian and approaching vehicles.

4A-6 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

When the siren or flashing lights of a fire truck, police car, or ambulance are operating:

- ◆ Pull as close as possible to the curb or edge of the roadway and stop.
- ◆ Do not stop in an intersection.
- ◆ Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- ◆ Keep a foot on the brake to alert the emergency vehicle driver that the vehicle is stopping.
- ◆ Watch for other emergency vehicles before proceeding.
- ◆ No vehicle may follow any fire apparatus traveling in an emergency status closer than 500 feet or drive onto or park within the block the fire apparatus has stopped to answer an emergency.

Note: Funeral processions are classified as emergency vehicles. Drivers are required to yield to funeral escort vehicles displaying proper audio or visual signals.

4A-7 Right-of-Way to Pedestrians

Yield to all pedestrians within crosswalks. Slow down and be ready to stop if needed.

4A-8 Right-of-Way to Visually Impaired

When approaching someone using a white cane or guide dog, stop until the person is well away from the roadway or path of travel.

4A-9 Always obey a police officer when they are directing traffic.

4B Speed Laws

Nebraska's speed law requires driving at a speed that is reasonable and safe under existing conditions.

4B-1 Maximum Speed Limits – Unless Otherwise Posted

- ◆ Rural Interstate Highways – 75 mph
- ◆ Expressway – 65 mph
- ◆ State highways – 60 mph
- ◆ Hard surface county roads – 55 mph
- ◆ County roads (non-hard surface and vehicles towing mobile homes) – 50 mph
- ◆ Residential districts – 25 mph
- ◆ Business districts – 20 mph
- ◆ School Zone – As posted
- ◆ Watch carefully for posted speed limit signs.

4B-2 Adjusting Speed for Traffic Conditions

- ◆ Generally, drive at the same speed as the main stream of traffic to avoid frequent passing and to ensure you can adjust to slower moving vehicles.
- ◆ Unless safety, an emergency, or the law requires otherwise, do not drive slow enough to impede or block the normal and reasonable flow of traffic.

4B-3 Adjusting Speed for Construction and Maintenance Zones

- ◆ Construction work zone: obey the reduced speed limits, adjust your lane position away from workers and equipment and be prepared to stop anytime (fines are doubled in work zones).
- ◆ Road maintenance: reduce speed, obey all signs and be prepared to stop anytime.

4C Passing

4C-1 It is unlawful to:

- ◆ Pass in any marked no-passing zones
- ◆ Exceed the posted speed limit when passing.
- ◆ Pass a school bus with flashing red lights and stop arm extended.
- ◆ Pass within 100 feet of any intersection.
- ◆ Pass within 100 feet of any railroad crossing.
- ◆ Pass on any hill, curve or bridge where vision is obstructed.

4C-2 How To Pass

- ◆ Decide if it is necessary to pass.
- ◆ Stay at least 2 seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
- ◆ Signal and check all around your vehicle before passing.
- ◆ Increase speed and pull into the passing lane.
- ◆ Signal and move back into the right lane when the front of the vehicle being passed or vehicles's headlights are seen in the rear view mirror.
- ◆ Resume speed.

4C-3 Passing on the Right

You may pass on the right:

- ◆ When the vehicle you are overtaking is making a left turn.
- ◆ When two or more lanes of traffic are moving in the same direction.
- ◆ In no event shall the driver of a vehicle overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right unless such movement can be made safely upon the roadway.

4C-4 When Being Passed

- ◆ When another vehicle is passing, stay in the lane and maintain speed unless there is an emergency.
- ◆ In an emergency, speed up, slow down, or leave the road to prevent a crash.

4C-5 Passing Parked Cars

When driving past parked vehicles, watch for vehicles pulling out. Check for clues such as:

- ◆ Exhaust coming from the tail pipe.
- ◆ Brake lights on, turn signal flashing, or white back-up lights on.
- ◆ Front wheels turning out toward traffic.
- ◆ Person seated in drivers position.
- ◆ Watch for people or animals emerging from between parked vehicles.

4D Signaling, Lane Changing and Turning

4D-1 Signaling

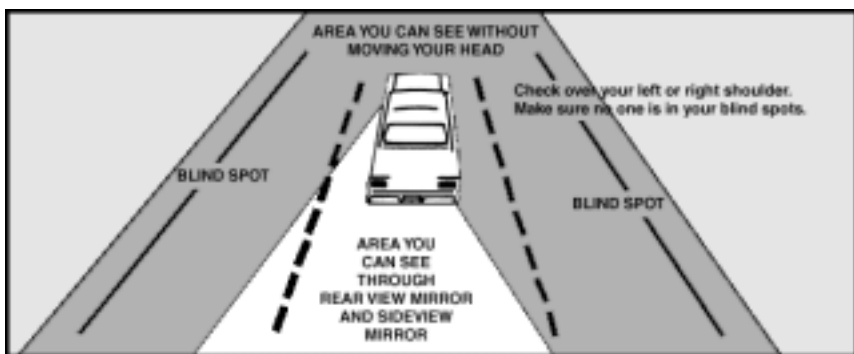
Always signal when:

- ◆ Changing lanes.
- ◆ Making a turn.
- ◆ Pulling in or out of a parking space.
- ◆ Pulling into traffic from a parking area or alley.
- ◆ Signal at least 100 feet before turning, or moving right or left.



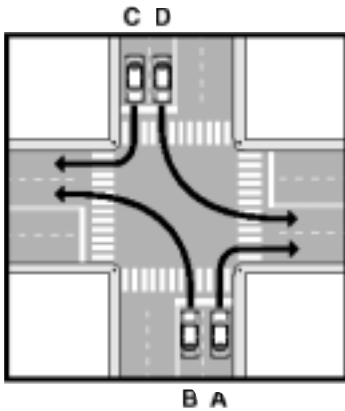
4D-2 Lane Changing

- ◆ Signal.
- ◆ Check in rear view and side mirrors.
- ◆ Check over left or right shoulder. Check blind spots.
- ◆ Check for other drivers who may also be moving into the same lane.
- ◆ Change lanes.
- ◆ DO NOT change lanes in an intersection.



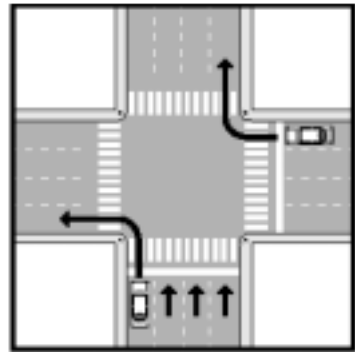
4D-3 Turning

- ◆ Plan ahead.
- ◆ Be in the proper lane well in advance of intended turn.
- ◆ Signal the direction of the turn.
- ◆ Slow and check for persons and vehicles in your turning path and behind.
- ◆ Turn into the proper lane (see Turning Diagrams).
- ◆ Adjust speed to the flow of traffic.
- ◆ A right hand turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand side of the road or street.
- ◆ If a center lane is not marked, a left hand turn shall be made from the left hand lane lawfully available and the left turn shall be made into the left lane that is lawfully available.

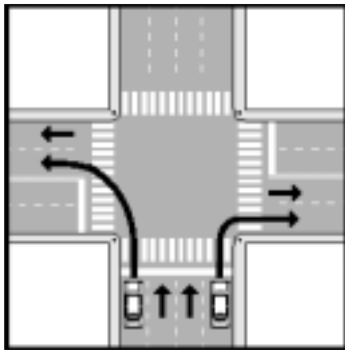


Right turns from two-way to two-way (Car A & Car C)

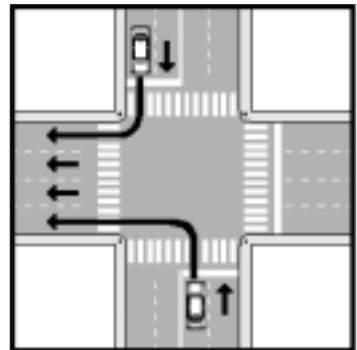
Left turns from two-way to two-way (Car B & Car D)



Turns from one-way to one-way



Turns from one-way to two-way



Turns from two-way to one-way

4E Parking

4E-1 Emergency Roadside Stop

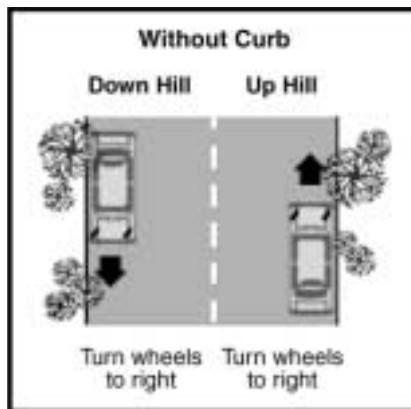
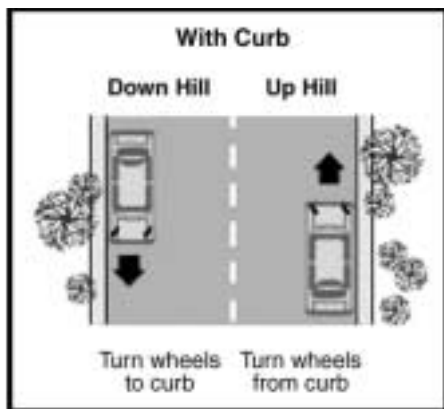
- ◆ Signal and move as far away from traffic and onto the roadside shoulder as possible.
- ◆ Park vehicle within 12 inches of and parallel to the curb, or road's edge.
- ◆ Always park on the right side of roadway, unless it is a one-way street.
- ◆ Make sure vehicle cannot move.
- ◆ Shift transmission to proper parking gear and set parking brake.
- ◆ Activate 4-way flashers.
- ◆ Turn off engine and remove keys.
- ◆ Check traffic before getting out of vehicle.

4E-2 Where Not to Park or Stop a Vehicle

- ◆ On a roadway directly beside stopped or parked vehicles.
- ◆ On a sidewalk, within an intersection, or on a crosswalk.
- ◆ Within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign or other traffic control device located at the side of the roadway.
- ◆ Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.
- ◆ On bridges, within a highway tunnel, or within 50 feet of railroad tracks.
- ◆ At any place where official signs prohibit standing, stopping, or parking.
- ◆ In front of a public or private driveway.
- ◆ Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.

4E-3 Parking on hills

If you park facing uphill where there is a curb, set the parking brake and turn the wheels away from the curb. In any other situation, turn the wheels toward the curb or edge of the road



4E-4 Handicapped Parking

- ◆ Handicapped parking stalls are reserved for individuals, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- ◆ Do not park in the handicapped parking access aisles located directly beside handicapped parking stalls.
- ◆ The fines for violating handicapped parking laws are:
 - 1st offense up to \$100,
 - 2nd offense up to \$200, and
 - 3rd offense up to \$300.
- ◆ Anyone found blocking a curbcut or wheelchair ramp can be issued a ticket for the violation of the handicapped access ramp

4F Railroad Crossings

4F-1 Signs, Signals, and Markings

Railroad crossings have signs, signals and markings to warn drivers of the hazard. In addition to the round warning sign and crossbuck, there may be a large white X, the letters RR, a no passing zone, and/or a stop line painted on the pavement.

4F-2 When Approaching a Railroad Crossing

- ◆ Do so at a constant controlled speed – fast enough to coast across tracks if vehicle engine stalls and slow enough to stop if necessary.
- ◆ Expect a train on any track at any time.
- ◆ Stop for any of these warnings:
 - A signal indicating a train is coming.
 - A crossing gate is lowered.
 - A flagman signals a train is approaching.
 - Train is clearly visible or train whistle is heard and would be hazardous for you to cross.
 - Stop at the stop line. If none, stop not less than 15 feet no more than 50 feet from the nearest rail.
- ◆ Never drive any vehicle through, around or under any gate or barrier.

4F-3 After Stopping

- ◆ Make sure all tracks are clear.
- ◆ Make sure there is room for your car on other side of tracks.
- ◆ Watch for vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings, such as school buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials.
- ◆ Do not change gears when crossing the tracks.
- ◆ Watch out for a second train.

4F-4 Get Out Of Stalled Vehicle

- ◆ If the vehicle stalls on a crossing, get everyone out and off the tracks immediately.
- ◆ If a train is coming, stay clear of the tracks.
- ◆ If no train is in sight, post lookouts and attempt to move the vehicle.

SECTION 5

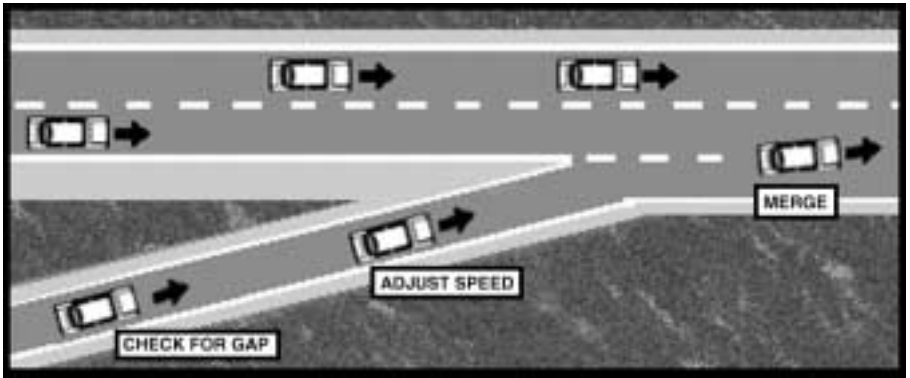
Special Driving Conditions

5A Interstate Driving

"Interstate" refers to any controlled access, multi-lane highway.

5A-1 Entering the Interstate

- ◆ Check for a gap in traffic in the nearest lane.
- ◆ Adjust your speed and signal to merge safely into that gap.



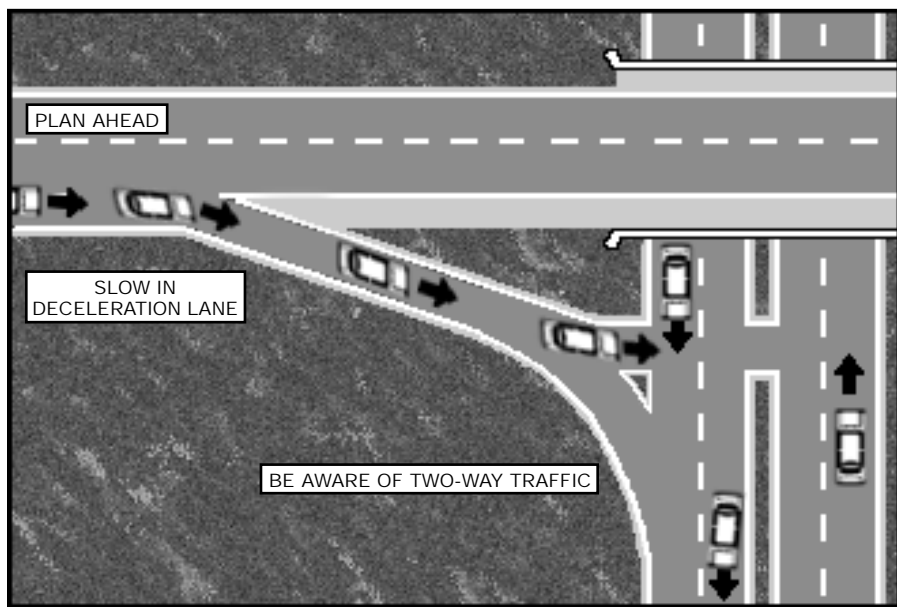
5A-2 Driving on the Interstate

- ◆ Maintain steady speed. Keep pace with other traffic.
- ◆ Obey posted speed limits.
- ◆ Slower traffic keep to the right.
- ◆ Be alert at entrance ramps for vehicles entering the interstate. If safe, signal and move left to allow them a smooth, safe entry.
- ◆ Avoid unnecessary lane changing. Stay in the right lane unless overtaking and passing another vehicle.
- ◆ Signal lane changes.
- ◆ Pass with caution. Check your blind spots when making lane changes.
- ◆ If you miss your exit, go on to the next exit. Backing up or using emergency crossover points on the interstate is prohibited.
- ◆ Never cross the median of the interstate highway.
- ◆ Minimum speed on the interstate is 40 m.p.h..

5A-3 Leaving the Interstate

- ◆ Plan ahead. Watch for exit signs and the proper lane position for those exits. Signal and move into the proper lane a mile or more before the intended exit.

- ◆ Slow after moving into the deceleration lane.
- ◆ Check advised ramp speed.
- ◆ Once off the interstate, be aware of two-way traffic and check posted speed limit.



5B Driving at Night

Darkness demands increased driver attention. Reduced visibility, glare from oncoming headlights, deer crossing the road, and eye strain can all combine to make night driving hazardous.

- ◆ Headlights must be used from sunset to sunrise.
- ◆ Turn on low beams when daylight begins to fade to help others see you.
- ◆ Driving with parking lights only is unlawful.
- ◆ When approaching another vehicle from the front or rear, auxiliary driving lights should be turned off at the same time the vehicle's headlights are required to be dimmed.
- ◆ Speed should be adjusted to safely stop within the area lighted by the headlights.
- ◆ Use high beams on open highways. Use low beams when following other vehicles, when meeting oncoming vehicles, and when driving in town. Dim highbeams at least 500 feet before meeting an oncoming vehicle. If the oncoming lights are blinding do not look directly at the vehicle but look toward the right edge of the road.
- ◆ A clean windshield, inside and out, helps reduce the glare from oncoming vehicles.
- ◆ Keep eyes moving, eyestrain, fatigue, and lack of concentration can be the result of staring at the spot created by the headlights.

5C Adverse Weather Conditions

5C-1 Rain

- ◆ Reduce speed in relation to road surface condition. Hydroplaning occurs when tires ride on a thin film of water instead of the road. To prevent hydroplaning, slow down.
- ◆ Increase your following distance.
- ◆ Use low beam headlights.

5C-2 Fog

- ◆ Use low beam headlights.
- ◆ Reduce speed, and proceed with extreme caution.
- ◆ Travel on roadway with posted speed of 40 mph or more is not recommended when visibility is less than 1/4 of a mile.

5C-3 High Wind

- ◆ Wind can be a problem for all vehicles and, especially small and high profile vehicles.
- ◆ Watch for open spaces after driving in a protected area. Be ready to make steering corrections because of changes in the wind.
- ◆ When meeting large trucks and buses, be alert for possible steering corrections because of sudden wind changes.
- ◆ Be alert to high wind advisories when traveling.

5C-4 Snow and Ice

- ◆ Reduce speed and proceed with extreme caution.
- ◆ Increase following distance.
- ◆ Keep windows clear.
- ◆ Make speed and directional changes gradually.
- ◆ Do not use cruise control.
- ◆ Never lock your brakes; there's no steering control unless the tires are rolling.
- ◆ Vehicles equipped with antilock (ABS) brakes, press brake pedal firmly, do not pump brakes.
- ◆ When going uphill, apply just enough power to maintain speed but not enough to cause wheels to spin.
- ◆ Studded tires are only lawful from November 1 to April 1.

5C-5 Blizzards

Blizzards are among the worst kinds of conditions for driving. It combines the limited visibility of fog, the slippery roads found with ice and snow, and the unexpected steering corrections of wind. Driving is not advised in these conditions.

If stranded:

- ◆ Don't panic. Stay with the vehicle.

- ◆ Open a window slightly for fresh air.
- ◆ Conserve fuel, run the engine and heater sparingly, and only with a slightly open window for ventilation. Keep snow from blocking exhaust (tail) pipe.
- ◆ Use your emergency flashers to make your car more visible to work crews. Turn your dome light on at night.
- ◆ If more than one person is in the car, take turns keeping watch and sleeping.

5D Driving Emergencies

5D - 1 Wheels Drop Off Roadway or Pavement Edge

- ◆ Hold steering wheel firmly and steer so wheels straddle the edge of the roadway.
- ◆ Don't attempt to turn back onto the roadway immediately.
- ◆ Reduce Speed
- ◆ Check traffic.
- ◆ Gradually turn back onto roadway when it is safe to do so staying in the driving lane.

SECTION 6

Sharing The Road With Other Users

Motorcycles, school buses, bicycles, and pedestrians use the roadways too. Be aware of these other roadway users and extend the courtesy to share the road safely and efficiently.

6A Motorcycles

6A-1 Seeing and Understanding Motorcycles

Consider these facts:

- ◆ Failing to yield the right-of-way or making a left turn in front of an oncoming motorcycle are the most frequent causes of collisions. The problem of not seeing the motorcyclist is two fold:
 - Other vehicle drivers fail to identify the motorcycle against the traffic scene.
 - Drivers have difficulty judging the speed of the oncoming motorcycle.
- ◆ Be sure the rider is turning and not continuing straight ahead into your path. Turn signals are not automatically self-canceling on most motorcycles and the rider may have failed to turn the signal off.
- ◆ Following distance behind the motorcyclist should be the same two second following distance given to any other vehicle.
- ◆ Motorcycles are entitled to the same full lane width as other vehicles. Skilled motorcyclists constantly change positions within a lane to maximize their visibility and compensate for objects in or near the road. It is unlawful to move into the same lane alongside a motorcycle.
- ◆ Cross winds can move a motorcycle out of its lane of travel. Watch wide open, long stretches of highways and bridges. Fast moving large trucks may create wind blasts which may move the motorcyclist out of his travel path.
- ◆ Gravel, debris, pavement seams, small animals, and manhole covers may cause the motorcyclist to change speed or direction quickly and without warning.
- ◆ When railroad grade crossings are rough or cross the road at an angle, motorcyclists may slow down or change direction so the tracks can be crossed at a right angle.

6B Bicyclists

- ◆ A person riding a bicycle has all the same rights and responsibilities as a driver of a motor vehicle.
- ◆ Bicyclists may ride on paved shoulders, as far right in a lane as is practical and when the lane can be safely shared by a bicycle and car, side by side.
- ◆ Bicyclists are not restricted to the right lane of traffic. A bicyclist may need to change lanes to make left turns or to continue through an intersection. They follow the same path any other vehicle would take traveling in the same direction.
- ◆ Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right hand turn. Avoid turning directly across a path of bicycle traveling in the same direction. When turning left at an intersection, yield to oncoming bicyclists just as you would to oncoming motorists.

- ◆ Do not blast a vehicle's horn when approaching a bicyclist.
- ◆ Look for bicycles before opening car doors.
- ◆ Always allow three feet to the left of the bicycle when passing. Reduce speed and move into the next or oncoming lane to pass. If there is oncoming traffic, reduce speed and follow the bicycle until oncoming traffic clears.
- ◆ Children on bicycles are often unpredictable in their actions. A common crash type for young cyclists is mid-block ride outs-entering a road from a driveway, alley, or curb without slowing, stopping or looking for traffic.
- ◆ Look both ways at intersections before turning. Bicyclists may be found riding incorrectly, facing traffic and create special hazards at intersections.
- ◆ At intersections, right of way rules apply equally to bicyclists and motor vehicles.

6C Pedestrians

- ◆ Expect pedestrians anywhere at anytime and always yield to them.
- ◆ Be alert for pedestrians crossing in the middle of the street especially near schools, parks, and residential areas.
- ◆ Be alert for pedestrians who disregard or misjudge traffic signals and walk against the light.
- ◆ Yield to pedestrians when turning and always stop behind crosswalks (marked and unmarked).
- ◆ Be especially alert where right or left turn on red lights are allowed.
- ◆ Come to a complete stop behind crosswalks (marked and unmarked) at Stop signs or red lights.
- ◆ Do not pass a vehicle which has stopped for a pedestrian. The stopped vehicle may block the view of the pedestrian in the street.
- ◆ Always give the right of way inside or outside a crosswalk by stopping and remaining stopped until such time the blind or visually impaired person who is using a white cane or dog guide, is clear of the roadway.

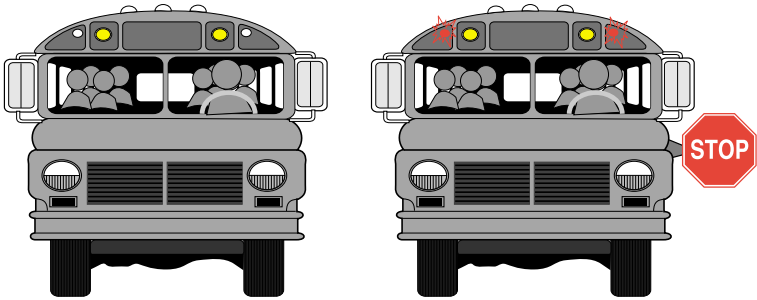
6D Snow and Ice Removal Operations

During and after winter storms, the process of snow and ice removal is almost continuous until the streets and highways are back to normal conditions. When approaching snow removal equipment, be aware of the following:

- ◆ Snow removal equipment may result in snow restricting visibility. Pass only if the roadway ahead can clearly be seen. Extreme caution should be used when passing.
- ◆ Snow removal equipment may leave ridges of snow making passing hazardous.
- ◆ Occasionally, the weight of the plowed snow may cause the snow removal equipment to skid.
- ◆ Maintain a safe following distance from snow removal equipment. Flying sand and chunks of ice and snow can damage vehicles.
- ◆ Maintain a following distance of 100 feet from snow removal equipment or other maintenance vehicles while working on roadways, except to pass.

6E School Buses

Always be alert for students on or near the roadway when a school bus is stopped.



6E-1 Overhead Amber Warning Lights

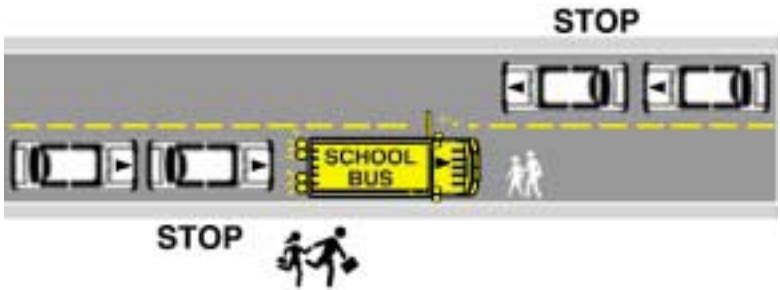
- ◆ When a school bus is about to stop and load or unload children, the bus driver activates amber warning lights.
- ◆ When meeting or overtaking a bus, slow to 25 mph and prepare to stop.
- ◆ The amber warning lights will stay on until the bus door opens.

6E-2 Overhead Red STOP Lights/STOP Arm

- ◆ When the bus driver opens the bus door, the red stop lights and STOP arm activates.
- ◆ Stop and remain stopped until the bus driver retracts the stop arm and deactivates the red warning lights.
- ◆ Stop a reasonable distance from the bus.

6E-3 When You Must Stop

- ◆ It is unlawful not to stop when approaching or overtaking a school bus which has stop lights on and the stop arm extended. The only exception occurs when approaching a school bus in the opposite direction on a roadway divided by a median.
- ◆ Stopping is required in the following situation:



6F Large Trucks and Buses

6F-1 General Information

- ◆ A loaded truck with good tires and properly adjusted brakes, traveling at 55 mph on a clear, dry roadway, requires a minimum of 340 feet to come to a complete stop.
- ◆ Do not abruptly enter the roadway in front of a large vehicle. If turning from the roadway, avoid changing lanes in front of a large vehicle.
- ◆ When traveling up or down steep grades, larger vehicles often drive slower and use the right lane. Avoid driving in the right lane when traveling up or down hills, as well as in the vicinity of truck weigh stations, where slow-moving trucks will be attempting to re-enter faster-moving traffic. By avoiding the right lane in these areas, you will reduce the possibility of rear-ending or being rear-ended by a large vehicle.
- ◆ Avoid driving near vehicles carrying hazardous materials. These vehicles will be clearly marked with the type of hazardous materials they are transporting, such as "Explosives", "Poison" or "Flammable" materials.
- ◆ Unlike the hydraulic brakes on automobiles, trucks and buses have air brakes. Air brakes do not operate instantly as do hydraulic brakes. Do not make sudden stops in front of large vehicles.
- ◆ On long downgrades, there are sometimes special "escape" or "run-away" ramps for trucks. The ramps are for use only by large vehicles that are out of control or cannot stop because of brake failure. Never stop or park in the vicinity of these ramps.

6F-2 No Zone

Don't hang out in the No-Zone. No-Zones are areas around trucks or buses where cars: 1) "disappear" into blind spots, or 2) are so close that they restrict the truck or bus driver's ability to stop or maneuver safely. Both types of No-Zones greatly increase the potential for a crash.

- ◆ **Backing up** – when a truck or bus is backing up, it sometimes must temporarily block the street to maneuver accurately. Never pass close behind a truck or bus that is preparing to back up or is in the process of backing up.
- ◆ **Passing** – another No-Zone is just in front of trucks or buses. One of the biggest mistakes made is to cut in too soon when passing and don't pull in front of the truck or bus unless the entire front of the truck or bus can be seen in the passing vehicle's rear view mirror.
- ◆ **Rear Blindspots** – trucks and buses have deep blindspots directly behind them. Do not tailgate. Being able to see the rearview mirrors of the truck or bus allows the driver of the larger vehicles to see vehicles behind or beside them.
- ◆ **Side Blindspots** – trucks and buses have much larger blindspots on both sides than cars do. Do not travel besides trucks or buses for great lengths of time.
- ◆ **Wide Turns** – because of vehicles' size, truck and bus drivers sometimes need to swing wide to manage their turns. When they do, they can't see cars directly behind or beside them. Give them plenty of room and never try to squeeze around them.

SECTION 7

If You're Involved in a Crash

7A General Information

- ◆ Stop vehicle at the scene of the crash or as close as possible.
- ◆ Assist the injured if aid is necessary or requested and notify emergency authorities.
- ◆ Use flares, reflectors, flashlights to alert traffic from all directions.
- ◆ Exchange information with the other drivers to include:
 - Name, address and telephone number.
 - License plate number.
 - Driver's license number.
 - Insurance information.
 - Make, model and year of vehicle.
- ◆ If you hit an unattended vehicle, contact the proper authorities and provide written information as outlined above where the owner can find it.
- ◆ Obtain the names and addresses of witnesses.
- ◆ Do not leave the scene of the crash until released by proper authorities.
- ◆ Complete an accident report and send it to the Department of Roads within ten (10) days if any person is injured or killed, or damage appears to exceed \$500 for any vehicle or piece of property. The report must be submitted on Form DR 41 which is available through any state or local law enforcement authorities.

Failure to report a crash as required, is unlawful and persons in violation shall be guilty of a Class II or III misdemeanor and may have their license or privilege to drive revoked.

NUMERICAL LIST OF COUNTY INDEX NUMBERS

<i>No.</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>
1	Douglas.....	Omaha	48	Red Willow	McCook
2	Lancaster.....	Lincoln	49	Howard	St. Paul
3	Gage.....	Beatrice	50	Franklin	Franklin
4	Custer.....	Broken Bow	51	Harlan	Alma
5	Dodge	Fremont	52	Kearney.....	Minden
6	Saunders.....	Wahoo	53	Stanton	Stanton
7	Madison.....	Madison	54	Pawnee.....	Pawnee City
8	Hall.....	Grand Island	55	Thurston.....	Pender
9	Buffalo	Kearney	56	Sherman.....	Loup City
10	Platte	Columbus	57	Johnson	Tecumseh
11	Otoe.....	Nebr. City	58	Nance.....	Fullerton
12	Knox.....	Center	59	Sarpy.....	Papillion
13	Cedar.....	Hartington	60	Frontier	Stockville
14	Adams	Hastings	61	Sheridan	Rushville
15	Lincoln.....	North Platte	62	Greeley	Greeley
16	Seward.....	Seward	63	Boyd	Butte
17	York.....	York	64	Morrill.....	Bridgeport
18	Dawson.....	Lexington	65	Box Butte.....	Alliance
19	Richardson.....	Falls City	66	Cherry	Valentine
20	Cass.....	Plattsmouth	67	Hitchcock.....	Trenton
21	Scotts Bluff	Gering	68	Keith	Ogallala
22	Saline.....	Wilber	69	Dawes	Chadron
23	Boone.....	Albion	70	Dakota	Dakota City
24	Cuming	West Point	71	Kimball	Kimball
25	Butler.....	David City	72	Chase	Imperial
26	Antelope	Neligh	73	Gosper.....	Elwood
27	Wayne	Wayne	74	Perkins	Grant
28	Hamilton	Aurora	75	Brown	Ainsworth
29	Washington	Blair	76	Dundy	Benkelman
30	Clay.....	Clay Center	77	Garden.....	Oshkosh
31	Burt.....	Tekamah	78	Deuel.....	Chappell
32	Thayer	Hebron	79	Hayes.....	Hayes Center
33	Jefferson	Fairbury	80	Sioux	Harrison
34	Fillmore.....	Geneva	81	Rock.....	Bassett
35	Dixon.....	Ponca	82	Keya Paha	Springview
36	Holt	O'Neill	83	Garfield.....	Burwell
37	Phelps	Holdrege	84	Wheeler.....	Bartlett
38	Furnas	Beaver City	85	Banner.....	Harrisburg
39	Cheyenne.....	Sidney	86	Blaine.....	Brewster
40	Pierce.....	Pierce	87	Logan	Stapleton
41	Polk	Osceola	88	Loup.....	Taylor
42	Nuckolls.....	Nelson	89	Thomas.....	Theadford
43	Colfax	Schuyler	90	McPherson.....	Tryon
44	Nemaha	Auburn	91	Arthur	Arthur
45	Webster	Red Cloud	92	Grant	Hyannis
46	Merrick.....	Central City	93	Hooker	Mullen
47	Valley	Ord			

LOCATIONS

There are 14 permanent examining locations (covering seven counties) throughout the state that are open Monday-Friday. All of the remaining 86 counties' schedules are available upon request by contacting the Department of Motor Vehicles at 402-471-3861 or by reviewing the DMV homepage at: www.nol.org/home/DMV

Grand Island:

121 Pine Street, Grand Island, NE 68801

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Hastings:

Adams County Courthouse, 500 West 4th Street, Hastings, NE 68901

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Kearney:

Buffalo County Courthouse, 1512 Central Avenue, Kearney, NE 68847

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Lexington:

Dawson County Courthouse, 710 North Grant Street, Lexington, NE 68850

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 - 4:30 p.m.

No drives given on Tuesdays & Thursdays

Lincoln:

500 West O Street, Lincoln NE 68528

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

625 North 46th Street, Lincoln NE 68503

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

No written or drive tests given.

North Platte:

111 West 3rd Street, North Platte, NE 69101

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Omaha:

7425 Dodge Street, Omaha, NE 68114

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 2:00 - 4:30 p.m.

No written or drive tests given.

4107 South 24th Street, Omaha, NE 68107

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

7414 North 30th Street, Omaha, NE 68112

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

5306 South 136th Street, Omaha, NE 68137

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

2918 North 108th Street, Omaha, NE 68164

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Papillion:

Sarpy County Courthouse, 1210 Golden Gate Drive, Papillion, NE 68046

Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.; Wednesday – 8:00 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.

Scottsbluff/Gering:

1825 10th Street, Gering, NE 69341

Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

PREPARED BY
STATE OF NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH
LINCOLN, NE 68509

Department of Motor Vehicles	(402) 471-2281*
Driver and Vehicle Records	471-3918
Driver License Examining	471-3861
Financial Responsibility	471-3985
(Suspensions/Revocations)	
Highway Safety	471-2515
Motor Carriers	471-4435

EMERGENCY HIGHWAY HELP LINE
1-800-525-5555 or
***55 on your cellular phone**

*471-2281 is connected to an automated routing device.

The information herein is not intended to be an official legal reference to Nebraska traffic laws. If you have a court case or other reason to know the actual language of law, it will be necessary for you to refer to the actual statutes rather than this manual.

This publication can be made available in alternate formats upon request. To request assessable formats call the Department of Motor Vehicles at (402) 471-3861 (voice) or (402) 471-4154 (TDD), or write to this office at 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, NE 68509, Attention: Examining Section.

The internet address for the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles homepage is:
www.nol.org/home/DMV

January 2002

Help Promote **WRECK**Less Driving



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Don't hang out in the **NO-ZONE**TM